

ACCESSION NR: AP4037280

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of
Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun63

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4019019

8/0062/64/000/002/0388/0389

AUTHOR: Cherkashin, M. I.; Aseyev, Yu. G.

TITLE: Polymerization of phenylacetylene over CuO

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 2, 1964, 388-389

TOPIC TAGS: phenylacetylene polymerization, cupric oxide catalyst, cuprene, Ziegler Natta catalyst, CuO, phenyl acetylene

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to find a catalyst other than Ziegler's to achieve polymerization of phenylacetylene and to obtain a linear product with conjugate bonds. It is known that acetylene polymerized over CuO forms cuprene which probably has a three-dimensional structure, is insoluble in organic solvents. The authors undertook the polymerization of phenylacetylene in gaseous form over CuO at 250-350C. They found that phenylacetylene is readily polymerized at 250-350C over CuO (just as it does over $(C_2H_5)_3Al \cdot TiCl_3$ at 20-70C) forming polymers with a molecular weight of 5-7000. Polymers so prepared are not oxidized by the oxygen of the air and form adducts with maleic anhydride. The IR spectra of all phenylacetylene polymers are identical and fundamentally coincide with those of

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polystyrene. Some changes in the spectrum point to the fact that the line of 1376 cm^{-1} in polystyrene should be assigned to the combined oscillation in connection with the CH_2 group. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, no formulas, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, A.N. SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Aug63

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

LIOGON'KIY, B.I.; RAGIMOV, A.V.; ASEYEV, Yu.G.; BERLIN, A.A.

Spectral study of polymeric arylene quinones and some products
of their transformation. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.4:661-669 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

L 10375-65

EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/ENG(k)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pz-4/1T-4/Pt-10/
Pz-6 IJP(e)/ASD(a)-5/ESD(dp)/AFWL/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) AT/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047200

S70190/64/006/010/1773/1777

AUTHOR: Berlin, A. A.; Cherkashin, M. I.; Asyev, Yu. G.;
Shcherbakova, I. M.TITLE: Polymers with a conjugated system. Polymerization of
phenylacetylene over triethylaluminum-titanium trichloride catalyst. BSOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 10, 1964,
1773-1777TOPIC TAGS: polyphenylacetylene, organic semiconductor, semiconduc-
ting polymer, phenylacetylene, catalytic polymerization

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the catalytic polymerization of phenylacetylene (PA) in the presence of the $(C_2H_5)_3Al \cdot TiCl_3$ complex and the properties of the catalytic polymer were compared with those of the thermal polymerization product. PA polymerized relatively readily at 20-70C; at an Al/Ti molar ratio of 1, yellow-orange polymers were formed (paramagnetic center concentration, about 10^{17} spins/g) which have a higher average molecular weight ($M_n = 5000$) than in the case of thermal-initiated or radiation-induced polymerization ($M_n = 800-1100$). Low-molecular-weight products were also formed which

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contained 1,3,5-triphenylbenzene, whereas no noticeable amounts of 1,3,5-derivatives of benzene were produced in thermal polymerization. Both catalytic and thermal PA polymers were resistant to the effect of atmospheric oxygen up to 300-400C. Neither readily undergoes electrophilic addition (bromination), hydrogenation, or adduct formation with maleic anhydride. In bromination, substitution prevails over addition, indicating the "aromatic character" of the polymers. IR spectra of both types of polymers are identical, essentially conform to the spectrum of polystyrene, and do not show the presence of 1,4-substituted phenyl rings in the backbone. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR).

SUBMITTED: 23 Nov 65

ATD PRESS: 111

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE

NO

19000245
MISSION NR AP4045033

ending to the C-C bond were found. It was concluded that poly vinyl...
...hydrochloric... a suitable preparative method
for polyyne or, at least, for fragments thereof. All of the samples
gave a narrow EPR signal, with a g-factor close to that of a free
electron and a line width of 5-10 G, the unpaired electron concentra-
tion rose with the degree of dechlorination. (fig. art. 12)

Академія Наук Української РСР, Інститут елементарної фізики, Київ. Академія
Наук УРСР, Інститут фізики, Київ.

SUBMITTED: 30 April 1986 ATT. REF: 1100 ENCL: 00
SER. CONF. MT 55 NO. REF. SER. 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

(A) L 13525-66 EWP(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6001861 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/012/2057/2062

AUTHORS: Berlin, A. A.; Aseyeva, R. M.; Aseyev, Yu. G. 334
3B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of halogen in a conjugated chain upon the reactivity of polyvinylene.
61st report in the series Conjugated Polymers 11455

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 2057-2062

TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, hydrocarbon, polyvinyl chloride, polymer chemistry, hydrogenation, halogenation, maleic anhydride / IKS 14 spectrophotometer 10

ABSTRACT: Catalytic hydrogenation, halogenation, addition of maleic anhydride and molecular hydrogen to polyvinylene (I) and to polyvinylene chloride (II) were studied. These addition reactions were of interest as it was observed that the presence of chlorine in the conjugated structure of polyvinylene affects the mechanism of formation and properties of the carbon skeleton of the macromolecules derived by thermal treatment. I and II were prepared by dehydrochlorinating polyvinylidene and polyvinylidene chloride, using sodium amylate at equimolar ratios, as described by A. A. Berlin, R. M. Aseyeva, G. I. Kalyayev, and Ye. L. Frankevich (Dokl. AN SSSR, 144, 1042, 1962); and R. M. Aseyeva, Yu. G. Aseyev, A. A. Berlin, and V. I. Kasatochkin (Zh. strukt. khimii, 6, 47, 1965). Hydrogenation was performed in decalin with Ni-AZ catalyst, at 100C for I and at 95C for II, and at 200 atm of H₂.

Cord 1/2 UDC: 678.01:54+678.742

L 13525-66

ACC NR: AP6001861

Halogenation was achieved in CCl_4 with gaseous chlorine at 20C. Addition of maleic anhydride was performed either in xylene in a sealed tube under argon at 100C or in decalin by refluxing the reagents for 12 hours. All reactions were followed and studied by infrared spectroscopy, using an IKS-14 double beam instrument. It was concluded that the presence of chlorine in the conjugated chain lowers the nucleophilicity of the polyene. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Dec64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Cord 2/2 *AB*

ASEYEVA, Z.G.

Utilization of waste waters. Hidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 17 no.8:28
'64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vetluzhskiy lesokhimicheskiy kombinat.

1126 2 011, 21 21
VARLAMOV, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PEDAYAS, V.M., inzhener;
GRIGORASHVILI, Ye.I., inzhener; KASHCHEYEVA, Ye.D., inzhener;
ASEYEVA, A.A., inzhener.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Production of synthetic fatty alcohols. Masl.-shir.prom. 23 no.7:27-30
'57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shirov (for Varlamov,
Pedayas) 2.Shebekinskiy kombinat sinteticheskikh shirnykh kislot i
shirnykh spirtov (for Grigorashvili, Kashcheyeva, Aseyeva)
(Alcohols)

ASEYEVA, A.V.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and their
Application. Water treatment. Sewage water.

I-11

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12759

Author : Chernova L.A., Aseyeva A.V.

Inst : Moscow Power Installations

Title : Feed Water Condition of High Pressure Boilers at Electric
Power Plants of Mosenergo

Orig Pub : Inform. materialy Mosenergo, 1955, No 8, 3-15

Abstract : Noted are the difficulties due to corrosion of equipment,
poor condition of condensate that is being returned from
the production, high entrainment of SiO_2 with the steam.
It is recommended to raise the requirements as to purity
of the steam (silica content ≤ 0.01 mg/kg, salt content
 ≤ 0.1 mg/kg) carry out desilification of added water,
and purification of the condensate.

Card 1/1

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SOV/96-59-2-12/18

AUTHORS: Ostrovskiy, Ya.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Chemova, L.A., Engineer
~~Aseyeva, A.V.,~~ Engineer

TITLE: Operating Experience with Demineralising Installations
(Opyt ekspluatatsii obessolivayushchikh ustanovok)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 69-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part of the article briefly reviews the water demineralising installations at power stations of the Mosenergo system since the first installation at Heat and Electric Power Station Nr 8 in 1941 up to the present time when there are five such water purification installations working. The schematic diagrams of the different water treatment plants are given in Fig 1 and each is briefly described. Analyses of the various waters that are demineralised are given in Table 1. Operation of the various main plant components is then described in turn, starting with first stage H-cationite filters, performance data on which are given in Table 2. The operation of first stage anionite filters is then described and performance data are given, see also Table 3.

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SOV/96-59-2-12/18

Operating Experience with Demineralising Installations

The importance of completely removing free carbonic acid from the water is stressed. The operation of highly basic anionite filters is then considered; it will be seen from the data given in Table 4 that the demineralised water contains extremely small amounts of silica and other dissolved substances so that water purified in this way can be used both for super high pressure drum type boilers with injection de-superheating and also for once-through boilers. The operating characteristics of anionite grade AV-16 are given in Table 5, its main defect is low mechanical strength. Changes in water conditions that have been observed when starting to use demineralised water for boiler feed are then discussed; the main information being given in Table 7. It will be seen that the total salt content of the feed water and steam remained practically unchanged but after the introduction of demineralisation the silica content was reduced by a factor of 3 to 4. As a result deposits on turbine blading were much reduced. Economy also resulted from reduced blow-down. The results achieved with a simplified demineralisation

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SOV/96-59-2-12/18

Operating Experience with Demineralising Installations

system on boilers type TP-170 are given in Table 9; boiler blow-down was less and the consumption of sodium phosphate was reduced. It is concluded that the use of the full demineralisation system gives feed water that is fully satisfactory for both drum and once-through boilers of high and super-high pressures. Further such installations are being made. The simplified demineralisation circuit in which the absorption of anions of strong acid and of silica is combined in one filter containing the highly basic anionite EDE-10P has little future for the preparation of feed water for high-pressure boilers because desilication and demineralisation is not complete enough and the water is not fit to use for de-superheating injection. When the necessary anionites are being made on a large scale the simplified system may be suitable for preparing water for medium pressure boilers when the raw water is of comparatively high mineral content. In order that more general use may be made of demineralisation it is necessary to extend the regular production of anionites, paying particular attention to improvements in the

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SOV/96-59-2-12/18

Operating Experience with Demineralising Installations

mechanical strength. Better methods of removing organic substances from water to be demineralised are required. Further investigation is required into the reasons why anionites lose exchange capacity in service. Various improvements that are required in demineralisation systems are briefly described. There are 3 figures and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Mosenergo

Card 4/4

CHERNOVA, L.A., inzh.; ASBYEVA, A.V., inzh.

Experience in boiler conservation at power plants of the
Moscow Regional Power System Administration. *Toploenergetika*
7 no.2:51-54 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Boilers)

CHERNOVA, L.A., inzh.; ASEYEVA, A.V., inzh.

Water supply norms of thermal electric power plants. Teplo-
energetika 10 no.10:81-82 0'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Khimsluzhba Moskovskogo rayonnogo upravleniya energeticheskogo khozyaystva.

ABRYNA, I. V.

"On the Production of Nucleic Acids During the Germination of Wheat and Pea Seed." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U inchi N. V. Lomonosov, 1 Oct 54. (VM, 21 Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

ASEEVA, I. V.

USSR/ Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis.
Antibiotics

F-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24134

Author : Belozerskiy, A. N., Aseeva, I. V., Moroz, A. F.
Inst : Not given
Title : A Comparative Study of the Content of Nucleic
Acids in Cultures of Some Bacteria Sensitive and
Resistant to Grisemin and Streptomycin.

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 109, No 1, 149-151

Abstract: A study was conducted on the change of chemical composition and the speed of growth of staphylococcus aureus and B. coli in the process of acquiring resistance to grisemin and streptomycin. Generation of resistance to these antibiotics was accompanied by a decreased quantity of RNA (determined by pentoses) in bacterial cells, by retarding

Card 1/2

ASEYEVA, I.V.; BELOZERSKIY, A.N., prof.

Effect of light and starvation on the biosynthesis of nucleic acids
in wheat seedlings. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog.
12 no. 4:17-23 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universi-
teta.
(Plants--Metabolism) (Nucleic acids) (Plants, Effect of light on)

17(1), 17(4)

AUTHORS:

Krasil'nikov, N. A., Corresponding Member, SOV/20-123-6-45/50
Academy of Sciences, USSR, Chaylakhyan, M. Kh., Aseyeva, I. V.,
Khlopenkova, L. P.

TITLE:

On a Gibberella-Like Substance Formed by Soil Yeasts (O
gibberellinopodobnom veshchestve, obrazuyemom pochvennymi
drozhzhami)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 6,
pp 1124 - 1127 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors point out the stimulating effect exerted by the
gibberella preparation Nr 1 which had been isolated by them,
and by the pure gibberella A₃ on the growth of Rudbeckia
bicolor (Ref 2). Physical-chemical properties and chromato-
grams characterized the mentioned preparation Nr 1 as
gibberella A₃ or some compound related to it. The preparation
investigated in the present paper comes from Torula pulcherrima,
a yeast fungus that is especially prevalent in turf-bleaching
earths. It grows well in media without nitrogen with and
without addition of agar. On agar this yeast fungus forms

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On a Gibberella-Like Substance Formed by Soil Yeasts

SOV/20-123-6-45/50

mucous, vaulted, semitransparent or transparent colonies deliquescing on the surface of the culture medium. Externally, they are very much like the colonies of *Azotobacter chroococcum*. *Torula* has very large (10—15 μ and even more) regularly globular cells (Fig 1). They propagate by gemmation, without spores. For their multiplication the liquid synthetic medium of Chapek was used. There, they grow best. After the medium has become turbid (15 - 20 days), the active substance is obtained as a powdery raw product by adsorption on charcoal and elution with organic solvents. The preparation obtained proved to be highly active and was tested in comparison with gibberella preparation Nr 1 as well as with chemically pure gibberella A₃ on rosette-like plants of *Rudbeckia bicolor*.

The preparation in the form of a 0.02% aqueous solution (content of active substance in one drop about 10 μ) was introduced dropwise into the center of the rosette or into the axil of an upper leaf of the plants. The controls developed water drops. Figures 2 and 3 as well as table 1 show that the physiological activity of gibberella A₃ (Fig 2:1) is equal to that of the preparation Nr 1 (Fig 2:2). The sample

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On a Gibberella-Like Substance Formed by Soil Yeasts

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from *Torula* is but little inferior as to the growing of the stems by 5-6 days, as to the formation of flower buds and the bursting by 9-10 days. The plants on the *Torula* preparation (Fig 2:3, 3:1) are of more compact structure, since the stem is abundantly foliated, the leaves are of a deeper green, the internodes are shorter whereas the lateral shoots grow more regularly and are not so elongated. The controls remained always in the rosette stage (Fig 2:4, 3:2). This proves that gibberellas and their related substances are metabolites which are not specific for the *Fusarium* fungi alone, but are characteristic also of other microorganisms, in particular of soil-yeasts. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov) Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K. A. Timiryazeva i Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology imeni K. A. Timiryazev and Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/4

ASEYEVA, I.V., KUCHAYEVA, A.G., PALITSKIN, N.P., STRUKOV, V.V.

Soviet gibberellin; production methods and activity testing.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.3:
3-12 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra biologii pochv Moskovskogo universiteta, Insti-
tut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Farmatsevticheskiy zavod im.
Karpova.

(GIBBERELLINS)

MIRCHINK, T.G.; ASKYEVA, I.V.

Fungi as a toxicity factor of Turf-Podzolic soils under different fertilizing conditions. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2: 206-211 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biologii pochv Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Soil micro-organisms--Toxicology)
(Fertilizers and manures)
(Fungi)

17(2)
AUTHORS:

SOV/20-128-4-56/65
Krasil'nikov, N. A., Corresponding Member, AS USSR,
Skryabin, G. K., Aseyeva, I. V., Korsunskaya, L. O.

TITLE:

Dehydrogenation in the 1,2 Position of Hydrocortisone by
Means of Mycobacterium sp. Nr 193

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4, pp 836-839
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

During the last years it has become possible to make use of microbiological processes for the production of hormones occurring in organisms: suprarenal gland, reproductive hormones, and their derivatives. New microbiological processes were developed for the production of cortisone (substance E), hydrocortisone (substance F) and their derivatives, on the basis of hydroxylation of progesterone into 11 α -oxy-progesterone by microorganisms (Ref 2). Highly effective hormones, namely prednisone (Δ E) and prednisolone (Δ F) were industrially obtained in good yields by means of *Corynebacterium simplex*. They are used for inflammations (Schering, USA, Ref 3). This method proved to be more simple and less expensive than chemical processes. *Actinomyces lavendulae*, bacterium *cyclo-oxydans* et al, during fermentation develop a mixture of dif-

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Dehydrogenation in the 1,2 Position of Hydrocortisone by Means of Mycobacterium sp. Nr 193

ferent steroids. An industrial production of ΔE and ΔF is difficult, due to the necessary separation of this mixture. The authors made investigations in order to find highly active microorganisms which are able to transform biologically hydrocortisone (I) and prednisolone (II). The most productive cultures were looked for in vegetable materials, decomposition products of the soil, in the oral cavity of man and animals, and in other natural, nutrient media, and numerous strains of Actinomycetes, fungi and bacteria were isolated. 10-15 mg of the initial steroid chemically produced, were added to 2 ml of 80% ethanol. The transformation of steroids was controlled by decreasing distribution chromatography (Ref 6). By means of this method cultures were obtained which are able to transform the initial substances into cortisone, hydrocortisone et al. The culture mentioned in the title actively caused the mentioned process and produced prednisolone and prednisone. "B" with 1% of yeast autolyseate, 1% of glucose in distilled water proved to be the optimum medium for highest prednisolone yields (79%). After 5 hours the process is finished. If fermentation is continued, prednisolone decomposes. Figure 1 shows chromatograms of the transformation

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Dehydrogenation in the 1,2 Position of Hydrocortisone by Means of Mycobacterium sp. Nr 193

process. The quantitative yield was spectrophotometrically determined besides the identification of the final products. They were chemically isolated. Yu. N. Chirgadze (Institut biofiziki AN SSSR - Institute of Biophysics of the AS USSR) conducted the identification by means of infrared spectra (Fig 2). There are 2 figures and 6 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR).
Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1959

Card 3/3

ASEYEVA, I.V.; KIRILLOVA, N.F.

Effect of soil bacteria on the concentration of free amino acids
in leguminous plants. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:
139-144 '60. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Rekomendovana kafedroy biologii pochv Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Leguminosae) (Amino acids) (Soil micro-organisms)

CHAYLAKHYAN, M. Kh.; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; KUCHAYEVA, A.G.; IVANOV, K.I.;
KHLOPENKOVA, L.P.; ASEYEVA, I.V.; KRAVCHENKO, B.F.

Gibberellin production and the determination of its physiological activity in connection with its use in plant cultivation.
Fiziol.rast. 7 no.1:112-120 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. K.A. Timiriasev Institute of Plant Physiology and
Microbiology Institute of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Department of Soil Biology of Moscow State University, Moscow,
and Kurgan Plant of Medicine Preparations, Kurgan.
(Gibberellin)

ASEYEVA, I. V., and KRASILNIKOV, N. A. (USSR)

"The Synthesis of Amino Acids by Microorganisms."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

S/020/61/141/006/021/021
B103/B147

AUTHORS: Krasil'nikov, N. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Aseyeva,
I. V., Bab'yeva, I. P., Kaptereva, Yu. V., Shirokov, O. G.,
and Korshunov, I. S.

TITLE: Biosynthesis of amino acids by soil microorganisms

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 6, 1961, 1480 -
1482

TEXT: 1290 cultures were studied which consisted of a) bacteria,
b) actinomycetes, and c) yeasts, isolated from USSR soils. Nutrient
media according to T. Asai (see below) were used for a) and b), and
according to J. Lodder (see below) for c). It was found that many
cultures of soil microbes synthesize a single or several amino acids and
excrete them into the nutrient medium. This is true for cultures raised
in synthetic nutrient media containing glucose as carbon source and
ammonium chloride as nitrogen source (apart from small amounts of other
salts). No strong correlation exists between the species of the microbe

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Biosynthesis of amino acids by soil...

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and its capability of synthesizing amino acids. Different strains of the same species show a very different behavior in this respect. Nevertheless, a connection can be established in individual cases, at least with the group characteristic of the strains. N. A. Krasil'nikov assumes that the wellknown actively glutaminic-acid producing strain of *Micrococcus glutamicus* also belongs to the actinomycetes. Usually, several amino acids are exuded into the nutrient media. Cultures producing only one amino acid are rare. The majority of the active producers synthesize alanine. A smaller group of species produces glutaminic and aspartic acids, and very few produce lysine, valine, cystines, et al. Both the quantity and the type of the amino acids depend on the composition of the nutrient medium (particularly on the C and N source, and on vitamins, trace elements, etc.), furthermore on the conditions of growth (temperature, aeration, etc.). Some highly active alanine producers were isolated: four strains of *Mycobacterium*, which produced from 6 - 8 up to 14 - 16 mg/ml of nutrient medium. Some strains of actinomycetes produced 8 - 9 mg. Many active yeast strains produced 5 mg/ml. Valine producers with an activity of 3 - 4 mg/ml were found among a). From the

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Biosynthesis of amino acids by soil...

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B103/B147

strains considered as possible producers of amino acids, strains with increased activity were isolated by selection, which are able to guarantee industrial production. From *Mycobacterium cyaneum* which produces almost the same quantities of glutaminic acid and alanine varieties were obtained which synthesize exclusively (or dominantly) either glutaminic acid or alanine. Thus, the yield in glutaminic acid was increased by a multiple. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 2 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref.3: T. Asai, K. Aida, K. Oishi, Bull. Agr. Chem. Soc., 21, No.2, 134 (1957); Ref.4: S. Kinoshita, Advances Appl. Microbiol., 1, 201 (1959); Ref.5: J. Lodder, The Yeasts, Amsterdam, 1952.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)
Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1961

Card 3/43

ASEYEVA, I.V.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, T.G.

Biosynthesis of free amino acids by mycobacteria and nonspore-forming bacteria from the soils of Pamirs. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:181-184 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biologii pochv Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

LAFITSKAYA, T.N.; KAPTEREVA, Yu.V.; ASEYEVA, I.V.

Biosynthesis of free amino acids by sporeforming bacteria. Vest. Mosk.
un. Ser.6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.3:65-71 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra biologii pochv Moskovskogo universiteta.

L 60048-65 - ENG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(z)/EWP(i)/EWP(j)/EWP(b) PC-4/PZ-4/PS-4
WJ/AM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5017959

UR/0062/65/000/006/1003/1009
541.124

30
36
B

AUTHOR: Kasatochkin, V. I.; Berlin, A. A.; Smitkina, Z. S.; Aseyev, Ya. G.;
Finkel'shteyn, G. B.; Aseyeva, R. M.

TITLE: Mechanism of the thermal carbonization of chlorine-containing carbon-chain polymer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 6, 1955, 1003-1009

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polymer thermal property, polymer carbonization

ABSTRACT: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) and a copolymer of 31.5% vinyl chloride and 68.5% vinylidene chloride (CP) were studied by measuring the structural transformations over a wide temperature range of heat treatment and by x-ray diffraction and infrared spectroscopy. The dependence of the rate of evolution of volatile substances and of the rate of change in elemental composition on the temperature of the heat treatment was also studied. PVC differs from the other polymers in that it shows a second sharp peak (at 450C) on the curve representing the yield of

Card 1/2

L 60048-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017959

volatile substances; this peak corresponds to the destruction of the side bonds and the development of condensed aromatic structures. X-ray data indicate the formation of condensed aromatic systems at a relatively low carbonization temperature (250C) of PVC and a transformation at the temperature corresponding to the second peak in the yield of volatile substances (400C). When PVDC is carbonized, no condensed aromatics are formed up to 360C. According to IR data, at relatively low carbonization temperatures of PVC (225C), a conjugated polyene structure is formed which changes into a condensed aromatic system. The carbonization of PVDC involves the formation of chlorine-containing conjugated polyene structures containing triple and cumulative double bonds. The generation of the structure of nongraphitizing carbon occurs during the early stages of carbonization of PVDC, CPVC, and CP. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

4

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Institut goryuchikh iskopayamykh (Institute of Mineral Fuels)

SUBMITTED: 27 May 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 (200)

ASEYEVA, I.V.; VIBOGVALOVA, K.A.; ORLOVA, G.G.

Biosynthesis of amino acids by actinomycetes isolated from soils
of the Pamirs. Mikrobiologiya 34 no.1:24-31 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

ASEYEVA, K. B., KRETOVICH, V. L. AND BUNDEL', A. A.

"Formation of aspartic acid in plants from oxalacetic acid and ammonia,"
Dokl. Ak. Nauk, SSSR, v80, No. 2, 225-228, 1951.

Inst. of Biochem. im Bakh.

ASPIRVA, L. E.

"Methods of Biosynthesis of Aspartic Acid in Plants." Card Biol Sci, Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 23 Dec 54. (VI, 14 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions. (12)

SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

30(1)

SOV/26-59-5-25/47

AUTHORS: Yevstigneyeva, Z.G., and Aseyeva, K.B., Candidates
of Biological Sciences

TITLE: On Nitrogenous Substances in the Juice of Pumpkins

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 5, pp 97 - 99 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that the roots of plants absorb inorganic nitrogen from the soil. Amongst other researchers, D.N. Pryanishnikov and A.A. Shmuk studied the suitability of various nitrogen compounds for diverse plants. D.A. Sabinin's suggestion that the root system, in addition to its functions of absorption, anchorage, conduction and storage of food materials, also synthesizes several most important organic compounds was confirmed by the research results of A.A. Shmuk, A.L. Kursanov and other researchers. Grafting and a detailed study of the chemical composition of plant saps and juices were the methods employed. L.S. Litvinov investigated the problem of the presence of albumin

Card 1/2

SOV/26-59-5-25/47

On Nitrogenous Substances in the Juice of Pumpkins

in the plant sap. T.I. Smirnova and S.Ya. Frenkel' of the Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds) determined the molecular weight of the albumin contained in the sap to be about 100,000. From the experiments carried out by the authors with a culture of pumpkins, they found that only a small amount of albumen of the albumin type, is contained in the juice. This albumin was connected with silica and calcium compounds. The amount of nitrogenous substances in the juice is not affected by the kind of nitrous fertilizer in the soil. There are 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR (Moskva)
(The Institute of Biochemistry imeni A.N. Bakh of the AS USSR (Moscow)

Card 2/2

KRETOVICH, V.L.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, Z.G.; ASEYEVA, K.B.; SAVKINA, I.G.

Nitrogenous substances in the vleeding sap of the pumpkin [with
summary in English]. Fiziol.rast. 6 no.1:13-20 Ja-F '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

I. A.N. Bach Institute of Biochemistry of the U.S.S.R. Academy of
Sciences, Moscow.

(Pumpkin)

(Sap)

(Nitrogen)

YEVSTIGNEYEVA, Z.G., kand. biol. nauk; ASEYEVA, K.B., kand. biol. nauk

Nitrogen compounds in the spring sap of squash. Priroda 48 no.5:
97-99 My '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Nitrogen compounds) (Sap) (Squash)

KRETOVICH, V.L.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, Z.G.; ASEYEVA, K.B.,

Assimilation of labeled ammonium from soils by the root system.
Biokhimiia 25 no. 3:476-481 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

I. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(PLANTS—ASSIMILATION) (NITROGEN METABOLISM)

KRETOVICH, V.L.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, Z.G.; ASEYEVA, K.B.

Incorporation of ammonium nitrogen received from the soil into the
reserve proteins of seeds. *Biokhimiia* 25 no.5:878-883 8-0 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
and Institute of Food Technology, Moscow.

(SEEDS)

(PROTEIN METABOLISM)

KRETOVICH, V.L.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, Z.G.; ASEYEVA, K.B.

Ammonium assimilation by plants with various types of metabolism.
Fiziol. rast. 11 no.2:165-170 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut biokhimi imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

YEVSTIGNEYEVA, Z.G.; ASEYEVA, K.B.; KRETOVICH, V.L.

Ammonia assimilation by the mycotrophic plant *Monotropa hypopitys* L. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6:1461-1463 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:8)
1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kretovich).

KRETOVICH, V.L.; YEVSTIGNEVA, Z.G.; ABEYVA, K.B.

Ammonium assimilation by parasitic plants. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
biol. no.6:871-876 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ASST. DIR., I. I.

A. E. K. B. I. = "The Barkhausen effect in monocrystals of iron silicide."
Min Education USSR. Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Physico-mathematical
Sciences).

SO: Knizhnyy Letopis' No. 22, 1956

ASEYEVA, L. I.

AUTHORS: Ivlev, V. F., Il'yushenko, V. L., Aseyeva, L. I. 48-9-10/26

TITLE: An Investigation of the Irreversible Bounds of Magnetization in Ferromagnetica (Issledovaniye neobratimyykh skachkov peremagnichivaniya v ferromagnetikakh).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 9, pp. 1250-1254 (USSR.).

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present paper was 1) to investigate the problem, whether the law established by one of the authors, saying that the number of bounds and their magnitude is decreasing according to an exponential law at a temperature rise, holds for ferromagnetica in general or only for nickel. 2) to perform an experimental investigation of the dependence of the number and of the magnitude of the bounds on the crystallographic ordering and its temperature dependence. It is shown, that the number of magnetic reversal bounds is essentially dependent upon the crystallographic direction, which means, that there exists a considerable anisotropy of the number of bounds. The minima and maxima of the number of bounds of all dimensions correspond to the identical crystallographic direction. It is shown, that in the case of a monocrystal sample of silicious iron the number of bounds is essentially de-

Card 1/2

ASEYEVA, L.O., ordinator.

Massage and gymnastics in compound therapy for infant hypotrophy. *Pediatrria* no.4:15-20 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (sav.-prof. P.A.Ponomareva)
NI Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS, therapy,
exercise ther. & message)
(EXERCISE THERAPY, in various diseases,
inf. nutrition disord.)
(MASSAGE, therapeutic use,
inf. nutrition disord.)

ASEYEVA, L. O.

ASEYEVA, L. O.: "Massage and gymnastics in the complex treatment of hypotrophy in young children." Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. STALIN. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'
No 32, 1956. Moscow.

ASEYEVII, L.O.; RUDNEVA, T.M.

Prevention of secondary attacks of rheumatic fever in children
by combined treatment and measures against relapse. *Pediatrics*
no.8:79-82 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. R.A. Patushinskaya)
Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. L.S. Shutulov).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

ASEYEVA, L. S., ILYUSHENKO, V. L., IVLEV, V. F., and LIPKIN, A. E. (Krasnoyarsk)

"The Study of Irreversible jumps of Magnetic Reversal in Ferromagnetic Substances," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverdlovsk, 23-31 May 56.

~~ASEYEVA, N. P.~~

~~ASKEVA, N.P.~~; GRISHKUN, G.I.; USHAKOVA, A.A., zaveduyushchaya; SHIROKOV, V.N.,
zasluzhenny vrach RSFSR, glavnyy vrach; FAYERMAN, I.L., professor, za-
sluzhenny deyatel' nauki, direktor.

Two cases of calcified hydatid cyst of rare location. Vest.rent.i rad.
no.2:66-67 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye Ryazanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'-
nitny imeni N.A.Semashko (for Aseyeva, Grishkun, Ushakova).
2. Ryazan-
skaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni N.A.Semashko (for Shirokov).
3. Kafedra propedevticheskoy khirurgii Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova (for Aseyeva, Grishkun and Fayerman).
(Spleen--Hydatids) (Peritoneum--Hydatids)

ZHUKOVA, M.P., kand.med.nauk; ASEYEVA, N.P.

Analysis of the effectiveness of prolonged antibacterial
therapy according to dispensary data. Probl. tuberk. 41
no.2:22-26 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza (dir. T.P.Mochalova, zastitel'
direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D. Aseyev) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera
No.16 (glavnyy vrach P.A.Zal'munin), Moskva.

ZHUKOVA, M.P., kand.med.nauk; FINKEL', R.N.; SHKLOVSKAYA, I.G.; ASEYEVA, N.P.;
SEREZHNIKOVA, S.F.

Errors in the determination of the activity of minor forms of
pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tub, 42 no.12:33-36 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza.
(direktor - kand.med.nauk T.P.Mochalova; zamestitel' direktora
po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D.Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
RSFSR i protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser Nr. 16 (glavnyy vrach P.A.
Zal'munin), Moskva.

ASEYEVA, N. Ye.; SHENNIKOV, A. P.

Grasses

Material on seed renewal of meadow associations. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 69,
No. 3, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fodder Plants.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1953, 68239

Author : ~~Aseyeva, N. Ye.~~
Inst : Kuybyshev (Bezenchuk) State Agricultural
Experiment Station.

Title : A Study of Methods of Cultivating Fodder
Crops for Green Fodder.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Kuybyshevsk.
(Bezenchuksk.) gos. s.-kh. opyt. st., 1957,
1, 47-50

Abstract : Experiments performed between 1946 and 1956,
have shown that sowing winter rye during the
winter adds almost two weeks to the period
during which it can be used for green fodder.

Card : 1/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fodder Plants. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68239

Fertilization with 20 kg of N (in the form of ammonium sulfate) during the pre-sowing plowing, and with 10 kg of P (granulated P during sowing, increased the yield by 57.3 percent. Yields were higher by 19.6 percent when nitrogen was added in the autumn than when it was added in the spring. Comparative tests of mohar, African millet, and sudan grass have shown that the latter has the highest yield and aftercrop. Over four years, the average basic yield of Sudan grass was 51.8 centners/hectare, and of aftercrop, 107.5 centners/hectare. Over the course of four years, a mixture of Sudan grass and vetchling gave a slight reduction in the total yield.

Card : 2/3

91

Q-2

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12070

Author : Pais M. A., Aseyeva N. Ye.

Inst :

Title : The Green Fodder Conveyer for Cattle (Zelenyy konveyer dla krupnogo rogatogo skota)

Orig Pub: S.-kh. Povolzh'ya, 1957, No 6, 63-66

Abstract: The green fodder conveyer for cattle comprised winter-rye, oats, sunflower and corn, both in a pure form, as well as mixed with Sudan grass, oats-rye mixture, melons, etc. All cultures were fed in unharvested conditions. The timings and norms of sowing, as well as the management of the seed, and time and order of feeding them to the animals are quoted. The use of the green fodder conveyer permitted to increase the productivity of the cattle, and to up

Card 1/2

1 60048-65 ENG(i)/ENR(a)/ENT(m)/EPP(c)/ENP(1)/ENP(1)/ENP(b) Pc-4/Pn-4/Ps-4

WH/RI/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5017459

UR/0062/65/000/006/1003/1009

541.124

AUTHOR: Kasat'chkin, V. I.; Berlin, A. A.; Smutkina, Z. S.; Aseyev, Ya. G.;
Finkel'shteyn, G. B.; Aseyeva, K. M.TITLE: Mechanism of the thermal carbonization of chlorine-containing carbon-
chain polymers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 6, 1965, 1003-1009

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polymer thermal pro-
perty, polymer carbonization

ABSTRACT: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC), poly-
vinylidene chloride (PVDC) and a copolymer of 31.5% vinyl chloride and 68.5%
vinylidene chloride (CP) were studied by measuring the structural transformations
over a wide temperature range of heat treatment and by x-ray diffraction and in-
frared spectroscopy. The dependence of the rate of evolution of volatile sub-
stances and of the rate of change in elemental composition on the temperature of
the heat treatment was also studied. PVC differs from the other polymers in that
it shows a second sharp peak (at 450C) on the curve representing the yield of

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L 60048-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017959

4
volatile substances; this peak corresponds to the destruction of the side bonds and the development of condensed aromatic structures. X-ray data indicate the formation of condensed aromatic systems at a relatively low carbonization temperature (250C) of PVC and a transformation at the temperature corresponding to the second peak in the yield of volatile substances (400C). When PVDC is carbonized, no condensed aromatics are formed up to 360C. According to IR data, at relatively low carbonization temperatures of PVC (200C), a conjugated polyene structure is formed which changes into a condensed aromatic system. The carbonization of PVDC involves the formation of chlorine-containing conjugated polyene structures containing triple and cumulative double bonds. The generation of the structure of nongraphitizing carbon occurs during the early stages of carbonization of PVDC, CPVC, and CP. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, USSR); Institut gosyuchikh tekhnologiy (In-

SUBMITTED: 2/19/63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

38611
S/O20/62/144/005/007/017
B106/B138

15.9050

AUTHORS: Berlin, A. A., Ascyeva, R. M., Kalyayev, G. I., and
Frankovich, Ye. L.

TITLE: Oxidation products of high-molecular conjugate polyenes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 5, 1962, 1042-1045

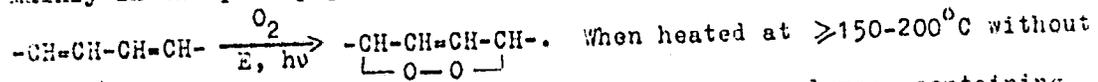
TEXT: The authors studied the mechanism of mild oxidation (20°C) of high-molecular acyclic polyenes with oxygen, and the reactivity and dehydrogenating effect of oxidation products. Polyenes were prepared by dehydrochlorinating polyvinyl chloride (PVC; molecular weight: 650000) and perchlorovinyl (CPVC; molecular weight: 105000) with a sodium amylate excess in an argon atmosphere. With PVC, alkoxylation occurs as a side reaction disturbing the continuous conjugation of double bonds in the chain. The CPVC dehydrochlorination is incomplete and yields polyenes containing up to 20% bound chlorine. Dehydrochlorinated polymers are black, insoluble, brittle, and do not soften below the temperature of destruction (400-500°C). According to their e.p.r. spectra they contain 10¹⁸ paramagnetic particles per g. Under oxidation at 20°C, which is

Card 1/3

S/020/62/144/005/007/C17
B106/B138

Oxidation products of high- ...

considerably accelerated exposure to light, the dehydrochlorinated PVC and CPVC samples turn light yellow and the e.p.r. signals disappear. Dehydrochlorinated PVC oxidizes more rapidly and absorbs more O₂ than the CPVC. The loss of conjugation in the system owing to O₂ addition reduces the electrical conductivity of the polymer considerably, and more rapidly with the PVC than the CPVC. Dehydrochlorinated PVC completely oxidized, under the conditions chosen, contains approximately 32.5% bound oxygen, mainly in the peroxy groups. The oxidation seems to be:



When heated at $\geq 150-200^\circ\text{C}$ without air, these peroxides turn dark and change into new polymers containing only $\leq 15\%$ bound O₂. Mass spectrometric analyses of gaseous products forming during this conversion suggest that thermal treatment decomposes the peroxide with ring formation of acyclic into aromatic structures. Heating in air causes, not progressive destruction, but some increase in thermostability with continued thermal treatment. Absence of continuous conjugation in the peroxides makes the macromolecules very flexible and reduces their ability to form intermolecular π -complexes. Above 70°C , the oxidized polymer is highly elastic. At elevated temperatures three
Card 2/3

BERLIN, A.A.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I.; ASEYEVA, R.M. ; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.B.

Polymers with conjugated bonds and heteroatoms in the conjugate chain.
Part 29: Preparation and properties of the polymeric products of de-
hydrochlorination and carbonization of polyvinyl chloride and chlorinated
polyvinyl chloride. Vysokom.sped. 5 no.9:1309-1308 S '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; BERLIN, A.A.; KUTSEVA, L.N.; ASEYEVA, R.M.; CHERKASHINA,
L.G.; SHERLE, A.I.; MATVEYEVA, N.G.

Catalytic properties of organic polymers with a system of conjugated bonds. Formation of hydroperoxides by the oxidation of alkyl aromatic hydrocarbons and cyclohexane. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.1:118-121 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Roginskiy).

(Hydrocarbons) (Hydroperoxides)
(Conjugation (Chemistry))

00420_66 577(-)/577(0)/577(1)/T P0-4/P1-4/P2-4 RPL WW/RM
1977

AUTHOR Berlin, A. A., Aseyeva, R. M., Smirnova, Z. S., Kasatochkina, V. I. 72

under nitrogen or air. Main dissociation at rather low temperatures was seen

1 00100-44
ACCESSION NR. AF5000483

as a dehydrochlorination reaction and formation of blocks with 2 conjugated bonds
in the main chain of the polymer. The reaction was carried out in the presence of
a catalyst and a solvent. The reaction was carried out at a temperature of 100°C
for 24 hours. The reaction was carried out in a 100 ml round-bottom flask.

transformation of the polymer with a catalyst (PVC) and a solvent (Cl)

ASEYEVA, R.M.; ASEYEV, Yu.G.; BERLIN, A.A.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I.

Spectral study of the products of oxidation of high-molecular
conjugate polyenes. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.1:47-52 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted November
19, 1963.

(A) L 13525-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6001861 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/012/2057/2062

AUTHORS: Berlin, A. A.; Aseyeva, R. M.; Aseyev, Yu. G. 334 B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of halogen in a conjugated chain upon the reactivity of polyvinylene.
61st report in the series Conjugated Polymers 1455

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 2057-2062

TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, hydrocarbon, polyvinyl chloride, polymer chemistry, hydrogenation, halogenation, maleic anhydride / IKS 14 spectrophotometer 10

ABSTRACT: Catalytic hydrogenation, halogenation, addition of maleic anhydride and molecular hydrogen to polyvinylene (I) and to polyvinylene chloride (II) were studied. These addition reactions were of interest as it was observed that the presence of chlorine in the conjugated structure of polyvinylene affects the mechanism of formation and properties of the carbon skeleton of the macromolecules derived by thermal treatment. I and II were prepared by dehydrochlorinating polyvinylidene chloride, using sodium amylate at equimolar ratios, as described by A. A. Berlin, R. M. Aseyeva, G. I. Kalyayev, and Ye. L. Frankevich (Dokl. AN SSSR, 144, 1042, 1962); and R. M. Aseyeva, Yu. G. Aseyev, A. A. Berlin, and V. I. Kasatochkin (Zh. strukt. khimii, 6, 47, 1965). Hydrogenation was performed in decalin with Ni-Al catalyst, at 100C for I and at 95C for II, and at 200 atm of H₂.

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:54+678.742 7

L 13525-66

ACC NR: AP6001861

Halogenation was achieved in CCl_4 with gaseous chlorine at 20C. Addition of maleic anhydride was performed either in xylene in a sealed tube under argon at 100C or in decalin by refluxing the reagents for 12 hours. All reactions were followed and studied by infrared spectroscopy, using an IKS-14 double beam instrument. It was concluded that the presence of chlorine in the conjugated chain lowers the nucleophilicity of the polyene. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Dec64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 *AR*

L 06211-67 EWI(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) 104/RM
 ACC NR: AP6030703 (AN) SOURCE CODE: UR/0195/66/007/004/0660/0665

AUTHOR: Dokukina, Ye. S.; Golovina, O. A.; Sakharov, M. M.; Aseyeva, R. M. 44 B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR) 15

TITLE: Investigation of the catalytic properties of organic semiconductors prepared by the thermal dehydrochlorination of poly(vinyl chloride) 15

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 7, no. 4, 1966, 660-665 15

TOPIC TAGS: hydrazine, ^{catalytic} ~~hydrolytic~~ decomposition, catalysis, organic semiconductor, catalytic property, chemical reaction kinetics
 ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the catalytic activity of polyenes prepared by the dehydrochlorination of chlorinated poly(vinyl chlorides) 400, 500, and 700C on the example of the decomposition of hydrazine, and hydrogen peroxide (as well as acetic acid). Study of the decomposition of hydrazine vapors in the presence of the polymers was carried out under static conditions in a vacuum chamber at 80—180C and pressures below 1 mm Hg. Reaction kinetics were studied from changes in the pressure of gaseous reaction products. The experimental data are given in graphic and tabular form. It was found that overall the polyenes, the decomposition proceeded with a degree of conversion of 80—90% according to the reaction,



Card 1/2

UDC: 621.315.592-44

L 06211-57

ACC NR: AP6030703

Up to degrees of conversion of 50—80%, the decomposition was a first-order reaction, The greatest catalytic activity was displayed by the polyene, prepared at 700C. However, no accurate correlation could be established between the catalytic activity, electrical conductivity and unpaired spin concentration for the polyenes. In the case of hydrogen peroxide decomposition, the catalytic activity of the polyenes proved to be very low. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [W.A.68] [SM]

SUB CODE: 07, 29/ SUBN DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 LC

BODUNGEN, N.F.; ASFYEVA, S.M.

Use of "anstipin" in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis; preliminary
report. Trudy AMN SSSR 22:25036 '52. (MLRA 6:6)

(Antibiotics) (Tuberculosis)

KATUNIN, V.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; ASEYEVA, Z.G.

Sorption of formaldehyde and methanol in a froth column.
Khim. prom. no. 6:513-514 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Formaldehyde) (Methyl alcohol) (Plate towers)

ASEYEVA, Z.G.

Production of wood-pitch foundry binder. Hidroliz.i lesokhim.
prom. 13 no.3:24 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vetlushskiy lesokhimicheskiy kombinat.
(Vetluga--Sand, Foundry)

ASEYEVA, Z.G.

New developments in the production of formalin. Gidroliz.1
lesokhim.prom. 15 no.8:27-29 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vetluzhskiy lesokhimicheskiy kombinat.
(Formaldehyde)

ASFAGAN, M. SH.

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Using nonionogenic surfactant additives to water when drilling
in producing strats. Buzenie no.3:23-25 '64.

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1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

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KONDAKOV, A.N.; TURUSOV, V.M.; SILIN, V.A.; PILYUTSKIY, O.V.;
SHELDYBAYEV, B.F.; PETROV, A.A.; SMIRNOV, Yu.S.; KOLESNIKOV,
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LIPOVENSKIY, A.Ya.; DANYUSHEVSKIY, V.S.; VEDISHCHEV, I.A.;
ALEKSEYEV, L.G.; KRASYUK, A.D.; IVANOV, G.A.

Author's communications. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:67-68

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(MIRA 17:9)

DOBROSKOK, I.I.; SURIN, Ye.V.; BROVMAN, M.Ya.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.;
KRULEVETSKIY, S.A. Primalni uchastiye: ASFANDIYAROV, R.F.;
BELOV, Ye.M.; IVANOV, V.I.; MARKOV, V.I.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.P.;
PIMENOV, F.A.; TUROMSHEV, A.F.; KHVES'KO, V.A.; NIKITSKIY, N.V.

Investigating the power parameters of a continuous steel casting
plant. Stal' 22 no.3:223-225 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Yuzhnoural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Asfandiyarov, Belov,
Ivanov, Markov, Solov'yev). 2. Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod
(for Pimenov, Turomshev, Khves'ko). 3. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel-
skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Nikitskiy).
(Continuous casting—Equipment and supplies)

ASFANDIYAROVA, M.

From the history of the development of the budget of the Kazakh
SSR. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no.12:88-96 D '61.

(Kazakhstan--Budget)

(MIRA 15:3)

ASFINA, I.G.; PANKRATOV, M.A., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

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motor reflexes. Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 239:123-129 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

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1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ASFUR, F.; GRANCHA, I.; ROMANOVSKIY, Ye.A.; TIMUSHEV, G.F.; KHASANI, M.

Measuring the angular distribution for the reaction
 $Al^{27} (p,)Mg^{24}$ by means of a magnetic analyzer at $E_p = 6.6$ Mev.
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1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo universiteta.

ASGIAN, B-

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.

V-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18609

Author : M. Muller, B. Asgian, L. Usinevici and S. Miko

Inst : -

Title : Utilization of the Mechanism Regulating Sugar Metabolism for Analyzing the Functional State of the Nervous System of the Psychotic.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1955, Ser. 2, 6, No 1-2, 213-225

Abstract : In schizophrenia hyperglycemic and hypoglycemic curves are of a delayed, depressed or paradoxical character, which is thought to be connected with partial or total inhibition of the neurons of the different divisions of the system regulating sugar metabolism. Prolonged injection of insulin failed to give rise in these patients to a conditioned glyceic response. The injection of 2 grams of choral hydrate facilitated the development of insulin coma, a fact

Card 1/2

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Clinical contributions to the problem of hormetonia, Romanian M.
Rev. 3 no.1:32-34 Jan-Mar 59.

(MUSCLES, dis.

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ASH, E.A.

Millimeter wave generation research at Standard Telecommunication
Laboratories Ltd. Acta Techn Hung 42 no.1/3:51-64 '63.

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Approximate use of stiff leather. Leg. prom. 17 no.1:
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(MLNA 10:2)

(Shoe industry)

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GAL'PERIN, Y.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ASH, F.I., inzhener.

Deformation of footwear made by the method of assembled upper parts.
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1. VNIISV (for Fikhman, Ash, Pakshver). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy
institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Vorob'yev).

ASH, M.A.; GELLER, B.E.

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1. Kalininskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Orlon--Thermal properties)

ASH, R.S., kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk.

The quiz as part of the learning process. Est. v shkole no.5:32-40 S-0 '53.
(MIRA 6:8)

1. Blagoveshchenskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni M.I.
Kal'nina. (Biology--Study and teaching)